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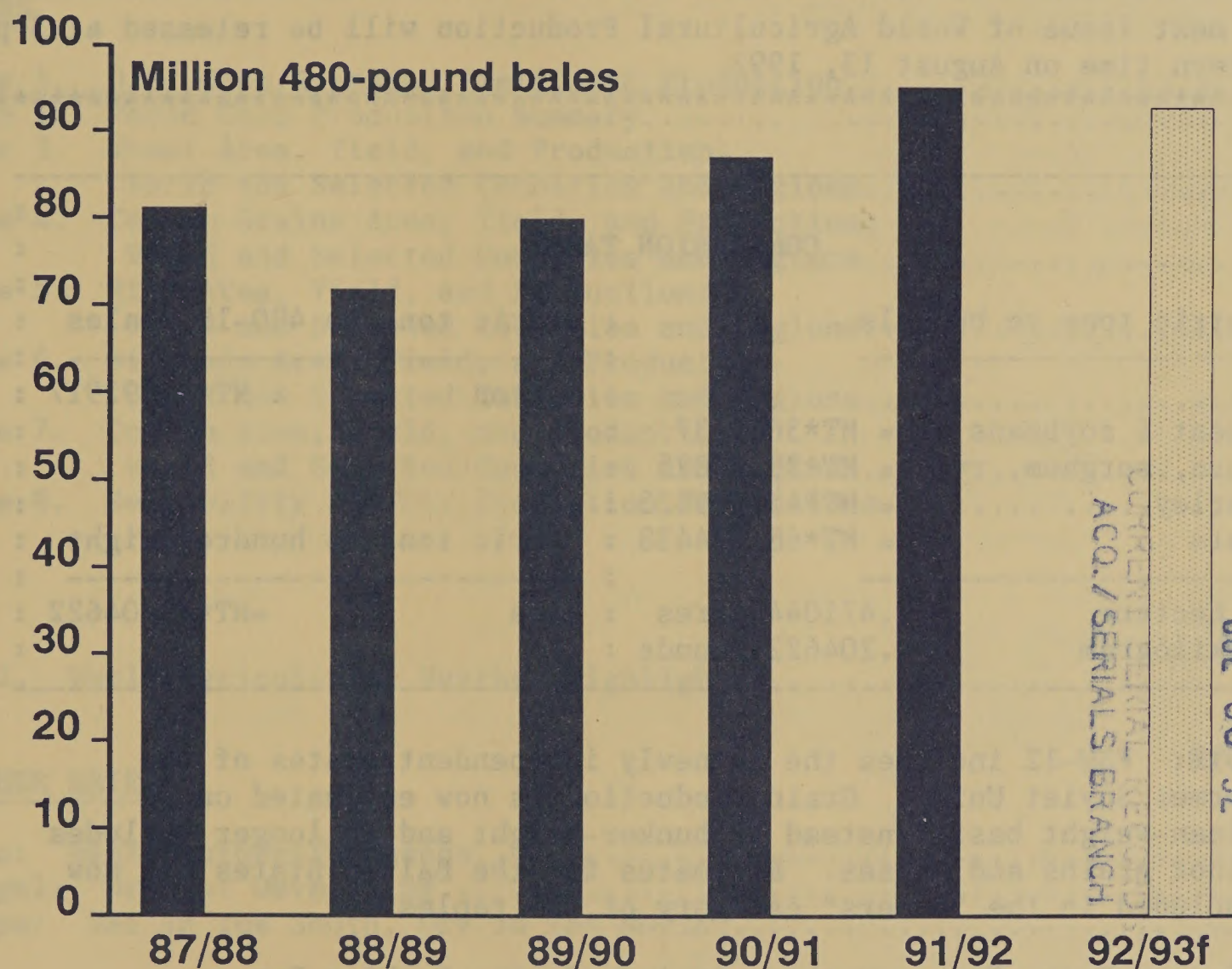
Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 7-92
July 1992

World Agricultural Production

World Cotton Production

1992/93 Forecast



Production Articles This Month...

World Cotton Outlook
Polish Dairy Situation
Australian Sheep Situation
Chinese Rice Policy
Krasnodar Grain Situation

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-268), July 9, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

 * The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
 * Eastern time on August 13, 1992. *

:			:
:	CONVERSION TABLE		:
:			:
:	Metric tons to bushels	:	Metric tons to 480-lb. bales
:	-----	:	-----
:		:	Cotton = MT*4.592917
:	Wheat & soybeans = MT*36.7437	:	
:	Corn, sorghum, rye = MT*39.36825	:	
:	Barley = MT*45.929625	:	
:	Oats = MT*68.894438	:	Metric tons to hundredweight
:	-----	:	-----
:	1 hectare = 2.471044 acres	:	Rice = MT*22.04622
:	1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds	:	

NOTE: FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Grain production is now estimated on a clean-weight basis instead of bunker-weight and no longer includes minor grains and pulses. Estimates for the Baltic States are now included in the "Others" category of the tables.

African Franc Zone countries include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

July 1992

WHEAT: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 543.8 million tons, down 4.1 million or 1 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is projected at 483.0 million tons, down 5.3 million or 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 60.7 million tons, up 1.2 million or 2 percent from last month and up 13 percent from 1991/92.
- o FSU-12 Production is estimated at 81.3 million tons, down 2.4 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 12 percent from last year. Dryness in the Volga Valley and lower projected winter wheat yield in Ukraine account for the reduction.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 88.4 million tons, down 1.7 million or 2 percent from last month and down 2 percent from 1991/92. Dry weather in Germany, Denmark, and, to a lesser extent, the United Kingdom adversely affected prospective yields.
- o Canada Production is estimated at 28.5 million tons, down 1.5 million or 5 percent from last month and down 11 percent from last year. The change is based on an area reduction by Statistics Canada.
- o Poland Production is estimated at 8.1 million tons, down 0.8 million or 9 percent from last month and down 13 percent from 1991/92. Lower estimated area and drought over the western two-thirds of the country reduced production prospects.
- o Other W. Europe Production is estimated at 3.7 million tons, down 0.2 million or 6 percent from last month and down 11 percent from 1991/92. Dry spring and early summer weather negatively affected wheat in Sweden, Norway, and Finland.
- o Iran Production is estimated at 9.5 million tons, up 1.0 million or 12 percent from last month and up 7 percent from last year. Area planted is estimated at a record level. Harvest extends from June through August and early harvest results indicate a record output is likely.
- o Bulgaria Production is estimated at 3.9 million tons, up 0.4 million or 11 percent from last month, but down 13 percent from last year. Favorable spring rainfall allowed for increased yield prospects.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1992/93 is projected at 823.8 million tons, down 13.0 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 3 percent from last year. Total foreign production is projected at 578.5 million tons, down 9.7 million or 2 percent from last month and marginally lower than 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is projected at 245.2 million tons, down 3.7 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 12 percent from 1991/92.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 84.0 million tons, down 3.1 million or 4 percent from last month and down 6 percent from 1991/92. Dry weather in Germany and Denmark reduced estimated yield for both fall and spring sown crops.
- o FSU-12 Production is estimated at 84.9 million tons, down 2.6 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 16 percent from last year. Barley, oats, and rye output are estimated lower, primarily due to dryness in the Volga Valley.
- o Other W. Europe Production is estimated at 9.8 million tons, down 1.8 million or 16 percent from last month and down 20 percent from last year. Scarce rainfall during the spring and continued dryness into summer has lowered yield potential for barley, oats, and rye in Sweden, Norway, and Finland.
- o Poland Production is estimated at 15.9 million tons, down 1.0 million or 6 percent from last month and down 14 percent from last year's near-record harvest. Rye, barley, oats, and mixed grain output are down owing to lower-than-expected sowings, while spring drought has reduced the yield outlook.
- o Canada Production is estimated at 21.4 million tons, down 0.9 million or 4 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Based on revisions from Statistics Canada, lower barley area more than offset the increase in oats area.
- o Thailand Production is estimated at 3.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month, but virtually unchanged from last year. Dry weather reduced area and yield prospects for corn.
- o Zimbabwe Production is estimated at 2.1 million tons, up 0.2 million or 11 percent from last month and up 182 percent from last year's drought-affected crop. A major increase in the government purchase price for corn is expected to boost planted area to 1.2 million hectares and production to 1.8 million tons.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1992/93 is projected at 351.4 million tons, up 4.4 million or 1 percent from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 346.2 million tons, up 4.2 million or 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from 1991/92.
- o China Production is forecast at 129.5 million tons, up 0.8 million or less than 1 percent from 1991/92. Favorable weather for the early rice crop, higher State procurement prices, and limited planting options have encouraged production. However, a slight reduction in forecast area, huge stocks, and increased plantings of low yielding but high quality varieties are limiting further production increases.
- o India Production is estimated at 73.0 million tons, up 2.0 million or 3 percent from last year's drought-reduced harvest. Area is forecast to rise by 2 percent, recovering from drought and abandonment last year.
- o Indonesia Production is estimated at 29.4 million tons, up 0.7 million or 3 percent from 1991/92. Area is forecast up 3 percent from last year's drought-reduced level.
- o Bangladesh Production is estimated at 18.6 million tons, unchanged from last year's record harvest.
- o Thailand Production is estimated at 13.2 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from 1991/92. Rains have been behind schedule and below normal in most of the main crop areas.
- o Vietnam Production is estimated at 12.8 million tons, down 0.7 million or 5 percent from 1991/92. Slightly lower forecast area and yield account for the reduction.
- o Japan Production is estimated at 9.8 million tons, up 1.1 million or 12 percent from last year. Following a poor crop in 1991/92, the Japanese Government relaxed its rice land diversion requirements and farmers increased area. Yield is also expected to be higher than last year.
- o Brazil Production is estimated at 7.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or 3 percent from last year. Yield is estimated at about average, but below 1991/92.
- o Philippines Production is estimated at 6.4 million tons, up 0.4 million or 7 percent from 1991/92. Area is expected to be up from last year's drought-reduced level.

- o Pakistan Production is estimated at 3.2 million tons, virtually unchanged from last year. Area is forecast to decline marginally, owing to diversion into more profitable crops. Rice yield is expected to be average.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production during 1992/93 is forecast at 222.8 million tons, up 1.5 million or less than 1 percent from 1991/92. Foreign production during 1992/93 is forecast at a record 159.9 million tons, up 3.0 million or 2 percent from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 62.9 million tons, down 1.4 million or 2 percent from 1992/93.

- * **Soybeans:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 106.6 million tons, up 1.7 million or 2 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean output is forecast at 52.9 million tons, up 2.0 million or 4 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is forecast at 53.8 million tons, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last year. Harvested area is expected to be virtually unchanged from 1991/92.
- o Argentina Production is estimated at 10.8 million tons, up 0.5 million or 5 percent from 1991/92. The increase is based on anticipated average yield and near-record area.
- o Brazil Production is forecast at 19.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 3 percent from last year. The increase is due to expectations for a rise in planted area.
- o Paraguay Production is forecast at 1.6 million tons, up 0.4 million or 33 percent from 1991/92. The increase is due to a recovery from last year's drought-reduced yields, coupled with increased area as farmers divert cotton area to soybeans.
- o China Production is forecast at 10.1 million tons, up 0.4 million or 4 percent from last year's poor crop, which was damaged by flooding in the Northeast and Yangtze Valley. Planted area is forecast to increase by 250,000 hectares. Yield is expected to remain stable.
- o India Production is forecast at a record 2.5 million tons, up 0.3 million or 14 percent from last year's drought damaged harvest. Soybean area is forecast to continue to expand to a record 2.7 million hectares. Cultivation is primarily in Madhya Pradesh, where recent monsoon showers will allow timely sowing operations.

- o Canada Production is forecast at 1.6 million tons, up 0.1 million or 10 percent from 1991/92. Harvested area is expected to reach 0.64 million hectares this year, up 7 percent from 1991.
- o EC-12 Production is forecast at 1.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or 13 percent from 1991/92. Italy reduced planted area and is expected to produce only 1.15 million tons, down 0.175 million or 13 percent from last year.
- * Cottonseed: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 36.0 million tons, down 0.8 million or 2 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 30.1 million tons, down 0.4 million or 1 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o United States Production is forecast at 5.9 million tons, down 0.4 million or 7 percent from 1991/92. Harvested area is expected to fall from the level of last year's crop.
 - o China Production is forecast at 9.4 million tons, down 0.3 million or 3 percent from last year. Cotton area is expected to increase slightly, but production should decline as yield is not expected to repeat last year's near-record level.
 - o Brazil Production is forecast at 1.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or 12 percent from last year. The decrease is due to slightly lower area and a return to average yield.
 - o Mexico Production is forecast at 0.2 million tons, down 0.2 million or 48 percent from 1991/92. Area is down due to low cotton prices and a lack of available credit.
 - o FSU-12 Production is forecast at 4.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last year. Planted area is forecast to decrease for the fifth consecutive year, primarily in Uzbekistan -- the major producer in the former Soviet Union.
 - o India Production is forecast at 4.2 million tons, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from last year. Cotton area is forecast to decline marginally, but high lint prices and strong domestic demand should encourage optimum management practices. A return to average rainfall during the summer monsoon is expected to boost yields by 3 percent.
 - o Paraguay Production is forecast at 0.4 million tons, up 0.1 million or 33 percent from last year. Cottonseed production is forecast to increase despite lower area. Last year's drought-reduced yield is expected to return to normal.

- o Zimbabwe Production is forecast at 0.2 million tons, up 0.1 million or 259 percent from last year's drought-reduced crop. The Government raised cotton procurement prices in an effort to stimulate cotton production for 1992/93.
- * Peanuts: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.4 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.5 million tons, up marginally from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
- o United States Production is forecast at 1.9 million tons, down 0.3 million or 14 percent from 1991/92. Harvested area is expected to be down from last year.
 - o China Production is forecast at 5.8 million tons, down 0.5 million or 8 percent from last year. Although peanut area is expected to increase 2 percent, yield is forecast to decline from last year's near-record level.
 - o Argentina Production is forecast at 0.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 19 percent from 1991/92. Area is expected to decrease 4 percent.
 - o India Production is forecast at 8.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 7 percent from last year's drought-damaged harvest. Area is forecast to decline by 3 percent in favor of more cotton and coarse grain crops.
- * Sunflowerseed: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.5 million tons, up 2.0 million or 10 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 21.3 million tons, up 2.4 million or 12 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
- o United States Production is forecast at 1.2 million tons, down 0.4 million or 24 percent from 1991/92. Harvested area is projected to be down from last year.
 - o FSU-12 Production is forecast at 6.5 million tons, up 0.9 million or 15 percent from last year. Yield is expected to improve considerably over last year when severe hot, dry weather affected key sunflowerseed regions in Russia.
 - o South Africa Production is forecast at 0.5 million tons, up 0.4 million or 203 percent from last year's drought-stricken crop. Area and yield are expected to return to normal.

- o Argentina Production is forecast at 3.6 million tons, up 0.4 million or 13 percent from 1991/29. Although area is expected to decrease 0.1 million hectares or 4 percent, a return to average yield is expected following last year's poor weather.
 - o Turkey Production is forecast at 1.0 million tons, up 0.3 million or 43 percent from 1991/92. The increase is due to a partial recovery in planted area and excellent early crop prospects.
 - o EC-12 Production is forecast at 4.2 million tons, up 0.2 million or 6 percent from 1991/92. In Spain, higher harvested area and a return to normal yield is expected to boost output by 67 percent -- to 1.5 million tons. This will more than offset lower estimated production in France and Italy.
 - o India Production is forecast at a record 1.2 million tons, up 0.1 million or 9 percent from last year's harvest. Crop area is forecast to rise to a record 1.9 million hectares as growers continue to expand cultivation of this non-traditional oilseed in both north and south India.
- * Rapeseed: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 27.2 million tons, down 1.2 million or 4 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 27.1 million tons, down 1.2 million or 4 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
- o United States Production is forecast at 84,000 tons, virtually unchanged from 1991/92. Harvested area is projected to be up from last year.
 - o EC-12 Production is forecast at 6.5 million tons, down 0.8 million or 10 percent from 1991/92. Lower area in France is forecast to reduce output by 0.2 million or 5 percent. Dry conditions in May and June in north-central Europe will lower estimated production in Germany, down 0.2 million or 7 percent, and Denmark, down 0.3 million or 42 percent.
 - o China Production is forecast at 7.1 million tons, down 0.3 million or 5 percent from last year's record crop. While area and yield are expected to decline slightly, the projected crop will be the second largest in history.
 - o Eastern Europe Production is forecast at 1.4 million tons, down 0.2 million or 13 percent from last year. Harvested area is forecast down 8 percent owing to a drop in sowings in Poland. Yield also is forecast lower in Poland due to declining input use and dry weather.

- o India Production is forecast at a record 6.2 million tons, up 0.2 million or 3 percent from last year. Area expanded by an estimated 2 percent owing to favorable price incentives and lower water and input requirements. Farmers planted more off-season rapeseed during the late summer, recovering some profits from drought losses in traditional grain areas. Winter rapeseed benefited from light rainfall and an extended, cool growing season.
- * Copra: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 4.4 million tons, down 91,000 or 2 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o Philippines Production is forecast at 1.7 million tons, down 0.1 million or 5 percent from 1991/92. Dry weather, especially in Mindanao, is expected to reduce copra production again this year.
- * Palm Kernels: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 3.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o Malaysia Production is forecast at a record 2.0 million tons, up 0.1 million or 5 percent from 1991/92. Oil Palm fruit output is expected to recover somewhat from last year's poor yields.
- * Palm Oil: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 12.2 million tons, up 0.6 million or 5 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:
 - o Malaysia Production is forecast at a record 6.7 million tons, up 0.4 million or 6 percent from 1991/92. Oil Palm fruit output is expected to recover somewhat from last year's poor yields.
 - o Indonesia Production is forecast at a record 3.1 million tons, up 0.2 million or 7 percent from 1991/92. Output is expected to follow trend and increase as maturing trees develop and newly planted area produces harvestable fruit.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1992/93 is projected at 92.8 million bales. This estimate is down 1.2 million bales or 1 percent from last month and down 2.3 million or 2 percent from the 1991/92 record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 76.8 million bales, up less than 1 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from last year's record crop. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 16.0 million bales, down 1.2 million or 7 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. Cotton development is advanced compared to last year in many states. However, extensive areas in New Mexico and Texas remain in poor or very poor condition due to cool temperatures, rain, and hail damage during or shortly after planting. These areas have not recovered and some portions were abandoned.
- o China Production is projected at 25.5 million bales, down 0.6 million or 2 percent from last year. Area is forecast to increase in response to high State procurement prices. Yield is expected to fall from last year's near-record level as some provincial governments reduce production incentives. Currently, dry conditions prevail over most of the North China Plain.
- o Mexico Production is estimated at 0.3 million bales, down 0.6 million or 70 percent below last year's weather-damaged crop. Area is estimated down 76 percent with the largest decrease among communal farmers. Credit problems and low international prices have led farmers to reduce cotton area.
- o FSU-12 Production is estimated at 10.8 million bales, down 0.3 million or 2 percent from last year. Area is projected to decrease for the fifth year in a row. The decline in area will be greatest in Uzbekistan where officials have announced plans to replace some cotton with grain, vegetable, and forage crops.
- o Australia Production is forecast at 1.9 million bales, down 0.1 million or 6 percent from last year's harvest. Area is expected to decline by 4 percent owing to lower dryland plantings. Irrigated cotton is expected to remain profitable this year despite lower world prices. Planting will commence in the final quarter of 1992.
- o Egypt Production is estimated at 1.3 million bales, down slightly or 4 percent from last year. Area is down 3 percent from 1991/92 as a low procurement price shifts land out of cotton to more lucrative returns earned by crops that are not Government supported.

- o Brazil Production is forecast at 3.4 million bales, down slightly or 1 percent from last year. Area is projected to decrease due to large world stocks and low domestic prices. Yield is forecast near last year's level.
- o India Production is estimated at 9.6 million bales, up 0.4 million or 4 percent from last year's drought-affected crop. Yields are forecast to rebound in key central growing states that were severely affected by drought last year. Planting is virtually complete in the northern irrigated regions and ongoing in central and southern states.
- o Turkey Production is projected at 2.8 million bales, up 0.2 million or 8 percent from last year. Area has expanded 8 percent at the expense of corn and other grains. So far, the crop has made excellent progress under favorable growing conditions.
- o Pakistan Production is estimated at a record 10.2 million bales, up 0.2 million or 2 percent from last year's harvest. Continued growth in the area devoted to new high-yield varieties is expected to bolster output, maintaining a record yield potential. Area is forecast to expand slightly at the expense of less profitable sugar cane, coarse grains, and oilseed crops. Planting is virtually complete.
- o Argentina Production is estimated at 1.1 million bales, up slightly or 4 percent from last year's flood-reduced crop. Area is forecast to decrease 14 percent due to a shortage of credit and poor returns from last year's harvest. However, yield is expected to rebound from 1991/92.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--			--Million bushels--		
All Wheat	77.2	69.9	72.3	69.3	57.7	63.1	39.5	34.3	35.4	2,736	1,981	2,232
Winter	56.9	51.0	51.1	49.9	39.4	42.6	40.7	34.8	35.9	2,031	1,372	1,574
Other	20.3	18.9	21.2	19.4	18.3	20.5	36.4	33.3	32.1	706	609	658
Rye	1.6	1.7		0.4	0.4		27.1	24.6		10	10	10
Soybeans	57.8	59.1		56.5	58.0		34.0	34.3		1,926	1,986	1,975
Corn	74.2	76.0		67.0	68.8		118.5	108.6		7,934	7,474	8,450
Sorghum	10.5	11.0		9.1	9.8		63.1	59.0		573	579	730
Barley	8.2	8.9	7.8	7.5	8.4	7.3	56.1	55.2	50.9	422	464	371
Oats	10.4	8.7	8.0	5.9	4.8	4.8	60.1	50.6	53.5	358	243	256
							--Pounds per acre--			--Million CWT--		
Rice	2.9	2.9		2.8	2.8		5,529	5,617		156.1	154.5	166.0
All Cotton	12.4	14.1		11.7	13.0		614	652		--Million 480-pound bales--		
										15.5	17.6	16.0

1/ Estimates from National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) for 1990/91, 1991/92 and wheat, barley, and oats forecast for 1992/93. All other 1992/93 projections are from USDA Interagency Commodity Estimates Committees.

July 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe		FSU-12 3/	Asia				South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries		
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe		Eastern Europe	China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia		South Africa	Turkey
—Million metric tons—																				
<u>Wheat</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. June July	589.0	514.5	74.5	32.7	3.9	84.7	5.1	41.0	100.3	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	3.1	15.1	1.7	16.0	18.5
	541.3	487.4	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.0	4.1	38.3	72.3	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.0	3.0	10.6	2.2	16.5	18.0
	547.8	488.3	59.5	30.0	3.5	90.1	3.9	31.0	83.7	95.0	54.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	10.0	3.5	15.5	1.2	16.0	17.9
	543.8	483.0	60.7	28.5	3.5	88.4	3.7	30.6	81.3	95.0	54.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	10.0	3.5	15.5	1.2	16.0	17.7
<u>Coarse Grains</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. June July	820.3	589.6	230.7	25.4	18.4	84.3	13.7	50.6	99.4	111.7	32.9	5.2	2.8	4.1	10.8	24.4	6.7	8.9	9.3	81.0
	798.4	579.9	218.5	21.8	17.2	89.5	12.3	64.5	72.9	112.3	29.1	5.3	2.3	3.8	14.1	29.3	7.9	2.9	9.6	85.0
	837.2	588.2	249.0	22.3	16.8	87.1	11.6	55.4	87.5	109.9	33.0	5.3	2.2	4.0	13.0	29.3	7.3	8.5	9.4	85.5
	823.8	578.5	245.2	21.4	16.8	84.0	9.8	54.4	84.9	109.9	33.0	5.3	2.2	3.8	13.0	29.3	7.5	8.5	9.4	85.3
<u>Rice (Milled)</u> 1990/91 1990/91 1992/93 June July	352.1	347.0	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.3	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	23.8
	347.0	342.0	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	71.0	28.7	3.2	13.4	0.4	7.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	24.1
	352.3	347.0	5.3																	
	351.4	346.2	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.4	3.2	13.2	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	24.1
<u>Total Grains 1/</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. June July	1,761.5	1,451.2	310.3	58.1	22.5	170.6	18.8	91.7	201.1	342.4	157.3	34.6	20.5	15.4	22.0	33.9	22.3	10.6	25.5	203.8
	1,686.7	1,409.3	277.4	53.7	21.1	180.9	16.4	102.9	146.5	337.0	154.7	34.0	20.1	17.2	23.5	39.6	19.1	5.1	26.2	211.4
	1,737.3	1,423.5	313.8																	
	1,719.0	1,407.7	311.3	49.9	20.4	173.9	13.4	85.1	167.5	333.6	158.0	34.0	20.0	17.2	23.3	40.1	23.5	9.7	25.5	212.3
<u>Oilseeds 2/</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. June July	215.9	155.4	60.6	4.7	1.0	12.9	0.7	4.2	12.8	33.3	20.0	2.2	3.6	0.8	16.8	17.1	1.1	0.9	2.1	21.1
	221.3	157.0	64.3	5.7	1.1	13.2	0.7	4.2	11.4	34.2	20.8	2.2	4.7	0.7	14.3	20.1	2.2	0.4	1.7	19.3
	222.8	159.9	62.9	5.8	0.7	12.5	0.7	4.0	12.2	33.4	22.1	2.2	4.8	0.7	15.1	20.4	1.0	0.9	2.1	21.3
—Million 480-pound bales—																				
<u>Cotton</u> 1990/91 1991/92 prel. 1992/93 proj. June July	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.0
	95.2	77.5	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.0	26.1	9.2	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.0	3.4	2.0	0.1	2.6	9.6
	94.0	76.8	17.2																	
	92.8	76.8	16.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	10.8	25.5	9.6	0.0	10.2	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.2	2.8	9.5

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the five major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also includes copra and palm kernels for all countries.

3/ See note at the bottom of page 2.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 June	Proj. July	1990/91	Prel. 1991/92	1992/93 June	Proj. July
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	231.9	221.2	224.2	2.54	2.45		2.42	589.0	541.3	547.8	543.8
United States	28.0	23.3	25.5	2.66	2.31		2.38	74.5	53.9	59.5	60.7
Total Foreign	203.8	197.9	198.7	2.52	2.46	2.45	2.43	514.5	487.4	488.3	483.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	45.8	42.6	46.4	3.13	3.32	3.08	3.07	143.4	141.6	145.6	142.4
Argentina	5.7	4.5	5.3	1.91	2.00	1.82	1.89	10.9	9.0	10.0	10.0
Australia	9.2	7.2	10.2	1.63	1.48	1.52	1.52	15.1	10.6	15.5	15.5
Canada	14.4	14.2	14.1	2.27	2.26	2.03	2.02	32.7	31.9	30.0	28.5
EC-12	16.5	16.8	16.8	5.14	5.35	5.38	5.27	84.7	90.0	90.1	88.4
Major Importers	97.9	95.1	93.1	2.59	2.35	2.39	2.37	253.5	223.4	223.2	220.4
Brazil	3.3	2.1	2.3	0.94	1.43	1.52	1.52	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5
China	30.8	30.9	30.7	3.19	3.10	3.10	3.10	98.2	96.0	95.0	95.0
Eastern Europe	9.8	9.9	8.5	4.20	3.88	3.65	3.59	41.0	38.3	31.0	30.6
Egypt	0.7	0.8	0.8	5.79	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
Other N. Africa 1/	5.4	5.6	5.0	1.04	1.55	0.90	0.90	5.7	8.6	4.5	4.5
Japan	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.66	3.18	3.58	3.58	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
FSU-12 2/	47.7	45.6	45.6	2.10	1.59	1.83	1.78	100.3	72.3	83.7	81.3
Other Foreign	60.1	60.2	59.2	1.96	2.03	2.02	2.03	117.7	122.4	119.5	120.2
India	23.5	24.0	23.4	2.12	2.27	2.31	2.31	49.9	54.5	54.0	54.0
Iran	6.5	6.7	7.0	1.26	1.34	1.25	1.36	8.2	8.9	8.5	9.5
Mexico	1.0	0.9	0.9	4.11	4.20	4.12	4.12	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5
Other W. Europe	0.9	0.8	0.8	5.41	5.20	5.20	4.83	5.1	4.1	3.9	3.7
Pakistan	7.8	7.9	7.8	1.84	1.84	1.86	1.87	14.4	14.6	14.5	14.6
South Africa	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.10	1.53	1.26	1.26	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.2
Turkey	8.8	8.8	8.8	1.83	1.88	1.82	1.82	16.0	16.5	16.0	16.0
Others	10.0	9.8	9.7	1.85	1.84	1.85	1.84	18.5	18.0	17.9	17.7

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 1.6, 0.9, and 1.2 million metric tons, respectively.

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TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1992/93	Prel. 1990/91	1992/93 June	Proj. July		Prel. 1990/91	1992/93 June	Proj. July	
<i>TOTAL COARSE GRAINS</i>	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World 1/	314.2	319.4		2.61	2.50			820.3	798.4	837.2	823.8
United States	36.4	37.3		6.34	5.85			230.7	218.5	249.0	245.2
Total Foreign	277.8	282.0	282.2	2.12	2.06	2.08	2.05	589.6	579.9	588.2	578.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	20.2	20.5	21.1	2.76	2.46	2.59	2.57	55.9	50.5	55.1	54.2
Argentina	3.2	3.8	4.2	3.33	3.71	3.08	3.08	10.8	14.1	13.0	13.0
Australia	4.1	4.7	4.7	1.64	1.68	1.59	1.61	6.7	7.9	7.3	7.5
Canada	7.6	6.6	6.7	3.32	3.31	3.20	3.20	25.4	21.8	22.3	21.4
South Africa	3.7	3.9	4.0	2.40	0.74	2.13	2.13	8.9	2.9	8.5	8.5
Thailand	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.64	2.54	2.65	2.58	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.8
Major Importers	98.5	99.8	99.3	2.72	2.58	2.61	2.53	267.9	257.8	259.8	251.3
Eastern Europe	15.9	16.6	15.9	3.18	3.89	3.48	3.43	50.6	64.5	55.4	54.4
EC-12	19.4	19.1	18.5	4.36	4.69	4.71	4.55	84.3	89.5	87.1	84.0
Other W. Europe	3.0	2.9	2.7	4.51	4.30	4.15	3.65	13.7	12.3	11.6	9.8
Mexico	8.2	8.8	9.1	2.23	1.95	1.84	1.84	18.4	17.2	16.8	16.8
FSU-12 2/	51.6	52.1	52.8	1.93	1.40	1.66	1.61	99.4	72.9	87.5	84.9
Other Major Import. 3/	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.84	3.77	3.87	3.87	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	159.1	161.7	161.9	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.69	265.8	271.7	273.2	273.0
Brazil	13.4	14.1	14.1	1.82	2.08	2.08	2.08	24.4	29.3	29.3	29.3
China	27.0	27.0	26.9	4.13	4.16	4.08	4.08	111.7	112.3	109.9	109.9
India	36.6	35.4	36.3	0.90	0.82	0.91	0.91	32.9	29.1	33.0	33.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Nigeria	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.67	0.85	0.86	0.86	6.3	8.1	8.2	8.2
Philippines	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.26	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.9
Turkey	4.4	4.4	4.5	2.10	2.17	2.12	2.12	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.4
Others	61.5	64.9	63.8	1.15	1.13	1.15	1.14	70.9	73.5	73.2	73.0
<i>BARLEY</i>											
World	72.1	76.1	72.2	2.46	2.20		2.17	177.3	167.1	165.8	157.0
United States	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.02	2.97		2.74	9.2	10.1	9.1	8.1
Total Foreign	69.1	72.7	69.3	2.44	2.16	2.24	2.15	168.2	157.0	156.7	149.0
Australia	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.61	1.66	1.57	1.57	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.4
Canada	4.7	4.2	3.9	2.96	2.76	2.73	2.72	13.9	11.6	12.0	10.6
China	1.2	1.2	1.3	3.25	3.27	3.20	3.20	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0
Eastern Europe	3.6	4.0	3.7	4.01	3.70	3.55	3.48	14.4	14.8	13.4	12.9
EC-12	12.3	12.1	11.6	4.12	4.26	4.31	4.06	50.8	51.4	50.5	47.2
Other W. Europe	1.5	1.5	1.4	4.37	4.02	3.97	3.41	6.4	6.2	6.0	4.9
Turkey	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.94	2.00	1.91	1.91	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.5
FSU-12 2/	25.2	27.5	25.8	1.98	1.32	1.62	1.59	50.0	36.3	41.9	40.9
Others	14.6	16.0	15.4	1.23	1.33	1.16	1.14	18.0	21.2	17.9	17.6

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Proj. 1992/93	Prel. 1990/91	1992/93 Proj. 1991/92 June	1992/93 Proj. July		Prel. 1990/91	1992/93 Proj. 1991/92 June	1992/93 Proj. July	
<u>CORN</u>	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	127.2	130.5		3.75	3.70			477.2	483.5	512.9	510.3
United States	27.1	27.9		7.44	6.82			201.5	189.9	217.8	214.6
Total Foreign	100.1	102.7	104.6	2.75	2.86	2.83	2.83	275.7	293.6	295.1	295.6
Maj. Foreign Exporters	6.3	7.0	7.3	3.11	2.40	2.88	2.87	19.7	16.7	21.2	21.0
Argentina	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.90	4.38	3.52	3.52	7.6	10.5	9.5	9.5
South Africa	3.0	3.3	3.4	2.74	0.80	2.39	2.39	8.3	2.6	8.0	8.0
Thailand	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.81	2.73	2.82	2.78	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5
Major Importers	19.7	21.4	22.4	3.43	4.01	3.67	3.68	67.6	86.1	81.8	82.3
Eastern Europe	6.4	6.7	6.8	3.02	5.01	4.11	4.11	19.4	33.7	27.9	27.9
EC-12	3.5	3.9	3.8	6.27	6.87	6.89	6.90	21.9	26.5	25.6	26.1
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.18	8.41	8.07	8.07	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Mexico	6.6	7.7	8.0	2.14	1.88	1.75	1.75	14.1	14.5	14.0	14.0
FSU-12 2/	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.46	3.18	3.46	3.46	9.9	9.0	12.1	12.1
Other Maj. Import. 3/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.99	4.54	4.78	4.78	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	74.0	74.3	74.9	2.54	2.57	2.57	2.57	188.3	190.9	192.1	192.4
Brazil	12.9	13.6	13.6	1.84	2.10	2.10	2.10	23.7	28.5	28.5	28.5
Canada	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.91	6.71	6.60	6.60	7.2	7.4	7.0	7.0
China	21.4	21.6	21.5	4.52	4.58	4.47	4.47	96.8	98.8	96.0	96.0
Egypt	0.8	0.7	0.9	5.47	6.24	5.75	5.75	4.6	4.4	5.0	5.0
India	6.0	5.7	5.8	1.52	1.47	1.55	1.55	9.1	8.4	9.0	9.0
Indonesia	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Philippines	3.9	3.5	3.9	1.32	1.30	1.26	1.26	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.9
Zimbabwe	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.44	0.41	1.60	1.50	1.6	0.4	1.6	1.8
Others	24.1	24.3	24.1	1.46	1.37	1.45	1.45	35.1	33.2	34.8	34.9
<u>SORGHUM</u>											
World	38.8	39.3		1.35	1.31			52.4	51.3	57.6	58.5
United States	3.7	4.0		3.96	3.70			14.6	14.7	17.8	18.5
Total Foreign	35.1	35.3	35.8	1.08	1.04	1.12	1.12	37.9	36.6	39.8	40.0
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.8	3.33	3.47	3.07	3.07	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3
Australia	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.22	2.14	2.00	2.06	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3
China	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.67	3.50	3.52	3.52	5.7	4.9	5.1	5.1
India	14.5	13.7	14.5	0.82	0.70	0.83	0.83	11.9	9.6	12.0	12.0
Mexico	1.3	0.8	0.8	2.85	2.75	2.93	2.93	3.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
Nigeria	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.64	0.80	0.84	0.84	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.7
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.09	0.70	2.00	2.00	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Sudan	3.0	4.2	4.1	0.50	0.69	0.85	0.85	1.5	2.9	3.5	3.5
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.42	1.06	1.39	1.38	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Others	9.0	9.2	8.8	0.97	1.03	1.05	1.05	8.7	9.5	9.3	9.3

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

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TABLE 4
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1992/93	Prel. 1990/91	1992/93 June	Proj. July		Prel. 1990/91	1992/93 June	Proj. July	
<u>OATS</u>	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	21.1	20.3	20.3	1.88	1.61	1.60		39.7	32.7	33.8	32.4
United States	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.16	1.81	1.92		5.2	3.5	4.0	3.7
Total Foreign	18.7	18.4	18.4	1.84	1.59	1.65	1.57	34.5	29.2	29.8	28.7
FSU-12 2/	10.4	10.5	10.3	1.46	1.15	1.30	1.23	15.1	12.1	13.4	12.7
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.16	1.97	1.97	1.90	6.4	5.4	5.8	6.1
Argentina	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.34	1.14	1.29	1.29	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Australia	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.43	1.47	1.36	1.36	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5
Canada	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.34	2.13	2.18	2.21	2.9	1.8	2.4	3.1
Sweden	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.42	4.13	3.73	3.03	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0
Other Foreign	5.4	5.1	4.9	2.41	2.28	2.21	2.05	13.0	11.7	10.7	10.0
China	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Eastern Europe	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.69	2.45	2.34	2.21	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.6
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.55	4.00	3.57	3.57	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Poland	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.84	2.73	2.73	2.50	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7
EC-12	1.6	1.4	1.3	3.05	3.20	3.15	2.94	5.0	4.4	4.1	3.8
France	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.88	4.23	4.12	4.12	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Germany	0.6	0.4	0.4	3.93	4.92	4.61	3.98	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.5
Finland	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.67	3.37	3.36	2.63	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.9
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.38	4.60	3.50	3.20	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Others	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.31	1.29	1.26	1.19	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7
<u>RYE</u>											
World	16.0	13.1		2.31	1.94			37.0	25.5	28.9	27.7
United States	0.2	0.2		1.70	1.55			0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total Foreign	15.8	13.0	14.7	2.32	1.95	1.95	1.87	36.7	25.2	28.6	27.5
FSU-12 2/	10.2	8.3	10.2	2.08	1.49	1.64	1.55	21.2	12.3	16.7	15.8
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.70	1.87	1.72	1.72	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.67	2.59	2.50	2.48	7.2	6.8	5.9	5.8
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.46	2.38	2.86	2.86	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poland	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.61	2.58	2.48	2.45	6.0	5.9	5.2	5.1
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.26	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
EC-12	1.6	1.2	1.1	3.40	3.67	3.54	3.44	5.3	4.4	4.1	3.9
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.95	4.94	4.71	3.88	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Germany	1.0	0.7	0.7	3.87	4.66	4.48	4.42	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.0
Others	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.44	1.97	1.99	1.97	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.6

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below, plus millet and mixed grain. 2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12. Total coarse grains production for the Baltic States in 1990/91, 1991/92, and 1992/93 is estimated at 3.9, 4.0, and 3.6 million metric tons, respectively. 3/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

July 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

	AREA		YIELD			PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)			MILLING RATE			PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)			
	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1992/93	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj. June July	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj. June July	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj. June July	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj. June July	
	—Million hectares—		—Metric tons per hectare—			—Million metric tons—			—Percent—			—Million metric tons—			
World	147.1	145.9	3.5	3.5	519.1	512.3	521.6	519.1	67.8	67.7	67.7	67.7	352.1	347.0	351.4
United States	1.1	1.1	6.2	6.3	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.5	72.0	72.0	70.0	70.0	5.1	5.0	5.3
Total Foreign	146.0	144.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	512.6	505.3	511.6	67.7	67.7	67.5	67.5	347.0	342.0	346.2
Maj. Foreign Exporters	15.7	16.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	35.8	37.9	37.8	63.8	64.1	64.0	64.0	22.8	24.3	24.2
Burma	4.8	4.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	13.7	12.8	13.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	8.2	7.7	7.8
Pakistan	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	4.9	4.8	4.8	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.3	3.2	3.2
Thailand	8.8	10.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	17.2	20.3	20.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	11.3	13.4	13.2
Major Importers	14.1	13.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	59.5	57.4	58.3	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	39.2	37.9	38.5
EC-12	0.4	0.4	6.4	6.0	6.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	67.1	65.2	67.0	67.0	1.6	1.4	1.4
Indonesia	10.5	10.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	45.2	44.1	45.2	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	29.4	28.7	29.4
Nigeria	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Republic of Korea	1.2	1.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	7.7	7.4	7.3	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	5.6	5.4	5.3
Other Maj. Import. 1/	1.3	1.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	65.6	66.0	65.9	65.9	2.1	1.9	1.9
Other Foreign	116.2	114.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	417.4	410.0	415.4	68.3	68.2	68.2	68.2	285.0	279.8	283.5
Australia	0.1	0.1	8.9	7.9	8.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	61.8	62.0	61.9	61.9	0.5	0.6	0.6
Bangladesh	10.4	10.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	26.8	27.9	27.9	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	17.9	18.6	18.6
Brazil	4.6	5.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	9.5	10.8	10.5	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	6.5	7.3	7.1
China	33.1	32.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	189.3	183.8	185.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	132.5	128.7	129.5
India	42.6	41.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	111.9	106.5	109.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	74.6	71.0	73.0
Japan	2.1	2.0	6.3	5.9	6.3	13.1	12.0	13.5	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.6	8.7	9.8
Philippines	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	9.9	9.1	9.8	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	6.4	5.9	6.4
FSU-12 2/	0.6	0.6	3.5	3.4	3.8	2.2	2.0	2.3	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.4	1.3	1.5
Vietnam	6.1	6.3	2.9	3.3	3.1	17.9	20.5	19.4	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	11.8	13.5	12.8
Others	13.2	13.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	36.0	36.4	36.5	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.1	23.8	24.1	24.1

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Cote d'Ivoire, and Saudi Arabia.

2/ See note at the bottom of page 2 referencing the FSU-12.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.	
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1990/91	1991/92	June	July	1990/91	1991/92	June	July
	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
<u>SOYBEANS</u>											
World	54.01	54.54		1.92	1.92			103.93	104.95		106.64
United States	22.87	23.45		2.29	2.30			52.42	54.04		53.75
Total Foreign	31.14	31.09	32.09	1.65	1.64		1.65	51.51	50.91		52.89
Maj. Foreign Exporters	14.40	14.80	15.40	1.89	1.95		1.94	27.25	28.80		29.80
Argentina	4.75	4.80	4.90	2.42	2.15		2.20	11.50	10.30		10.80
Brazil	9.65	10.00	10.50	1.63	1.85		1.81	15.75	18.50		19.00
Other Foreign	16.74	16.29	16.69	1.45	1.36		1.38	24.26	22.11		23.09
Canada	0.49	0.60	0.64	2.63	2.44		2.50	1.29	1.46		1.60
China	7.56	7.05	7.30	1.46	1.38		1.38	11.00	9.71		10.10
Eastern Europe	0.34	0.25	0.27	1.06	1.34		1.44	0.36	0.34		0.39
EC-12	0.66	0.48	0.43	3.11	3.13		3.08	2.07	1.51		1.31
India	2.37	2.60	2.70	1.02	0.85		0.93	2.42	2.20		2.50
Indonesia	1.22	1.24	1.25	1.08	1.04		1.04	1.32	1.29		1.30
Paraguay	0.89	0.90	0.98	1.46	1.33		1.63	1.30	1.20		1.60
FSU-12 1/	0.83	0.81	0.83	1.06	1.14		1.14	0.88	0.92		0.94
Others	2.39	2.36	2.30	1.52	1.48		1.46	3.63	3.48		3.35
<u>COTTONSEED</u>											
World	32.98	34.93		1.02	1.05			33.52	36.77		35.98
United States	4.75	5.25		1.14	1.20			5.42	6.28		5.85
Total Foreign	28.23	29.69	28.97	1.00	1.03		1.04	28.10	30.48		30.13
China	5.59	6.54	6.65	1.37	1.48		1.41	7.67	9.66		9.36
India	7.40	7.68	7.50	0.53	0.52		0.56	3.90	4.01		4.20
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.85	1.23	1.51		1.55	3.28	4.36		4.42
FSU-12 1/	3.17	3.00	2.87	1.54	1.45		1.48	4.88	4.35		4.25
Others	9.41	9.59	9.10	0.89	0.85		0.87	8.38	8.11		7.90
<u>PEANUTS</u>											
World	19.41	19.92		1.15	1.14			22.35	22.61		22.38
United States	0.73	0.82		2.23	2.74			1.63	2.24		1.93
Total Foreign	18.68	19.10	18.88	1.11	1.07		1.08	20.72	20.37		20.45
Argentina	0.22	0.16	0.15	2.61	2.50		2.24	0.57	0.40		0.33
China	2.91	2.88	2.95	2.19	2.19		1.97	6.37	6.30		5.80
India	8.30	8.75	8.50	0.92	0.86		0.94	7.62	7.50		8.00
Senegal	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.77	0.83		0.82	0.70	0.72		0.73
South Africa	0.09	0.20	0.10	1.30	0.57		1.30	0.11	0.12		0.13
Sudan	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.60	0.75		0.71	0.33	0.40		0.39
Others	5.72	5.70	5.76	0.88	0.86		0.88	5.02	4.93		5.08

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE.

TABLE 6
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions -- Continued

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	1992/93	Prel. 1990/91	1992/93 June	Proj. July		Prel. 1990/91	1992/93 June	Proj. July	
<u>SUNFLOWERSEED</u>	---Million hectares---			---Metric tons per hectare---				---Million metric tons---			
World	16.39	16.39		1.40	1.25			22.88	20.56	22.53	
United States	0.75	1.08		1.38	1.51			1.03	1.64	1.25	
Total Foreign	15.65	15.31	15.97	1.40	1.24	1.33		21.85	18.93	21.28	
Argentina	2.30	2.50	2.40	1.83	1.28	1.50		4.20	3.20	3.60	
China	0.71	0.75	0.73	1.88	1.47	1.45		1.34	1.10	1.05	
EC-12	2.60	2.35	2.68	1.63	1.68	1.56		4.25	3.95	4.20	
East Europe	1.23	1.27	1.28	1.71	1.73	1.71		2.10	2.19	2.18	
FSU-12 1/	4.67	4.50	4.60	1.41	1.25	1.41		6.56	5.64	6.50	
Others	4.14	3.95	4.28	0.82	0.72	0.88		3.40	2.85	3.75	
<u>RAPESEED</u>											
World	18.26	20.38		1.38	1.39			25.15	28.39	27.18	
United States	0.03	0.06		1.74	1.43			0.05	0.08	0.08	
Total Foreign	18.23	20.32	20.17	1.38	1.39	1.34		25.10	28.30	27.09	
Canada	2.58	3.14	3.13	1.27	1.32	1.31		3.28	4.15	4.10	
China	5.50	6.10	6.05	1.26	1.22	1.17		6.96	7.44	7.10	
EC-12	2.14	2.41	2.31	2.87	3.02	2.83		6.15	7.28	6.53	
East Europe	0.74	0.71	0.66	2.39	2.28	2.16		1.76	1.63	1.42	
India	5.72	6.30	6.40	0.90	0.95	0.97		5.15	6.00	6.20	
Others	1.54	1.66	1.63	1.17	1.09	1.07		1.80	1.81	1.75	
<p style="text-align: center;">Starting this month, USDA estimates of world and U.S. oilseed production have been revised to exclude flaxseed which generally accounts for about 1 percent of world oilseed output.</p>											
<u>MAJOR OILSEEDS</u>	141.05	146.17		1.47	1.46			207.83	213.27	214.71	
United States	29.23	30.79		2.07	2.09			60.55	64.28	62.86	
Total Foreign	111.82	115.38	115.94	1.32	1.29	1.31		147.28	148.99	151.84	
<u>COPRA</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.79	4.52	4.43	
<u>PALM KERNEL</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.32	3.50	3.67	
<u>TOTAL OILSEEDS</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	215.94	221.29	222.80	
<u>PALM OIL 2/</u>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.24	11.68	12.24	

1/ See note at the bottom of page 2. 2/ Not included in total oilseeds.

TABLE 7
Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region*	Area			Yield			Production			Change In Production					
	Prel. 1992/93 Proj.			Prel. 1992/93 Proj.			Prel. 1992/93 Proj.			From Last Month					
	1990/91	1991/92	June	July	1990/91	1991/92	June	July	1990/91	1991/92	June	July	From Last Month	Percent	From Last Year
	Million hectares			Kilograms per hectare			Million 480 lb. bales			MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent		
World	33.04	34.79		573	596		86.97	95.16	94.00	92.84	-1.165	-1.239	-2.328	-2.446	
United States	4.75	5.25		711	731		15.51	17.61	17.20	16.00	-1.200	-6.977	-1.614	-9.163	
Total Foreign	28.29	29.54	29.16	550	572	574	71.46	77.55	76.80	76.84	0.035	0.046	-0.714	-0.921	
Maj. Foreign Exporters															
China	17.28	18.06	17.97	695	736	734	55.13	61.07	60.61	60.61	-0.469	-0.768	-0.600	-2.299	
Pakistan	5.59	6.54	6.65	807	869	835	20.70	26.10	25.50	25.50	0.200	2.000	-0.020	-4.762	
Sudan	2.66	2.88	2.90	615	756	766	7.52	10.00	10.20	10.20	0.205	7.900	-0.275	-2.494	
Turkey	0.20	0.19	0.19	422	494	463	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.40	-0.049	-3.632	0.000	0.000	
FSU—12	0.64	0.60	0.65	1021	945	938	3.01	2.60	2.80	2.80	0.070	0.982	0.040	3.960	
Egypt	3.17	3.00	2.87	818	800	816	11.91	11.03	10.75	10.75	-0.125	-6.329	-0.045	-1.306	
African Franc Zone	0.42	0.36	0.35	719	816	809	1.38	1.35	1.30	1.30	0.200	28.571	0.076	4.612	
Southern Hemisphere	1.17	1.19	1.19	457	449	448	2.46	2.46	2.46	2.46	-0.321	-2.165	0.387	4.201	
Argentina	3.43	3.31	3.17	494	469	495	7.78	7.13	7.20	7.20	-0.708	-12.611			
Australia	0.63	0.58	0.50	468	379	457	1.36	1.01	1.05	1.05					
Brazil	0.27	0.28	0.27	1604	1525	1492	1.99	1.98	1.85	1.85					
Paraguay	1.98	1.97	1.95	354	381	380	3.22	3.45	3.40	3.40					
	0.55	0.48	0.45	482	318	435	1.22	0.70	0.90	0.90					
Maj. Foreign Importers															
	0.49	0.45	0.49	713	796	774	1.60	1.65	1.72	1.72					
Other Foreign															
India	10.53	11.03	10.62	304	293	297	14.73	14.83	14.51	14.51					
Others	7.40	7.68	7.50	269	261	279	9.14	9.21	9.60	9.60					
	3.13	3.35	3.12	389	365	342	5.59	5.61	4.91	4.91					

* See regional definitions on page 2.

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TABLE 8

The table below presents a 11-year record of the difference between the July projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the July projection and the final estimate have averaged 15.7 million tons (3.1 percent) and ranged from -34.6 to 15.4 million tons. The July projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1991/92 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
<i>WHEAT</i>						
World	3.1	15.7	–34.6	15.4	6	5
U.S.	2.1	1.3	–2.6	2.2	4	7
Foreign	3.5	15.3	–32.0	16.1	6	5
<i>COARSE GRAINS 3/</i>						
World	2.5	19.7	–22.2	53.6	6	5
U.S.	8.4	16.1	–29.4	57.7	5	6
Foreign	1.9	10.7	–20.6	24.2	4	7
<i>RICE (Milled)</i>						
World	2.8	8.7	–24.0	13.0	8	3
U.S.	4.1	0.2	–0.5	0.3	5	3
Foreign	2.8	8.7	–24.3	12.7	8	3
<i>SOYBEANS</i>						
World	3.5	3.3	–3.6	7.5	3	8
U.S.	5.4	2.7	–5.4	9.7	6	5
Foreign	6.0	2.6	–3.0	6.2	4	7
		---Million 480-lb. bales---				
<i>COTTON</i>						
World	3.9	3.2	–13.3	5.7	8	3
U.S.	9.1	1.2	–2.8	1.0	9	2
Foreign	3.4	2.3	–12.1	4.7	5	5
<i>UNITED STATES</i>		-----Million bushels-----				
<i>CORN</i>	17.2	1,074	–3,327	2,379	5	6
<i>SORGHUM</i>	16.0	116	–228	171	6	5
<i>BARLEY</i>	12.8	51	–73	206	6	5
<i>OATS</i>	21.4	67	–77	231	3	8

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1991/92 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

JULY 9, 1992



1 - UNITED STATES

Substantial rain falls in the northern Plains and Corn Belt in early July, bringing favorable moisture for spring wheat, corn, and soybeans. Unseasonably cool weather prevails across the northern tier of States. Hot, drier weather dominates recently across the South, promoting cotton development and final winter wheat harvesting.

2 - CANADA

Beneficial rain improves soil moisture in the southwest Prairies but cool, wet weather in the eastern Prairies threatens crop quality and increases disease risk.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

Favorable fieldwork weather aids soybean harvesting and winter wheat planting in Argentina. Adequate soil moisture exists for winter grain germination and establishment. In Brazil, periodic heavy rain causes flooding and possible damage to vegetative winter wheat.

4 - EUROPE

Persistent dryness covers the Nordic countries and expands to cover northern portions of Germany and Poland, stressing grains and oilseeds. Beneficial rain in the northwest favors summer crops, nearing reproduction.

5 - FSU: WEST

Dry weather and periodic heat in June creates unfavorable conditions for winter and spring grains in the north. Recent heavy rain in the North Caucasus continues June's wet weather pattern.

6 - FSU: NEW LANDS

Unseasonably cold weather in early June slows spring grain emergence and early growth. Adequate moisture covers most areas except in the west where moisture is becoming limited.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

The southwest monsoon, while arriving about a week late, progressed northward during June. Dry weather in early July reduces moisture for establishment of rainfed oilseeds.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Persistent dryness, with only isolated showers, stresses vegetative summer crops, but favors winter wheat harvesting across the North China Plain. Favorable moisture exists for spring and summer crops across Manchuria. Widespread rain keeps southern rice irrigation supplies adequate, but heavy rains in the southeast cause flooding and early double-crop rice harvesting delays.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

A return to warm, dry weather since mid-June stresses crops in or nearing reproduction. Despite increased storm activity, drought prevails in the Philippines.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Beneficial rains aid germinating winter grains across the west and south. However, dry weather persists across the east with only partial relief in New South Wales.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin.
Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

INDIA: WEAK SOUTHWEST MONSOON

The 1992 southwest monsoon started slightly later than normal and the northward migration, as of July 9, 1992, has continued behind schedule. Precipitation across the subcontinent for the period of June 1 through July 9, 1992, has been heaviest across the southwest coast and in the eastern states. However, precipitation generally has been below normal for this period, even across the southwest. Precipitation for this period also has been lower than last year, except for Orissa, northeast Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal. Tamil Nadu and most of Andhra Pradesh are critically dry as seasonal rains have failed to develop. A similar situation occurred in June 1987.

SENEGAL: DROUGHT DEVELOPING

As of July 9, 1992, seasonal heavy rainfall has yet to reach Senegal's groundnut basin. Rainfall normally increases during mid-June as the Intertropical Discontinuity Zone (an area of increased seasonal tropical activity) crosses Senegal's major crop region on its seasonal northward migration. Last year, the "rainy season" failed to start until mid-July--almost 5 weeks late, and peanut production was adversely affected.

EUROPE: WET IN THE SOUTH, DRY IN THE NORTH

For the period of June 1 through July 9, 1992, rainfall has been unusually heavy and widespread, but beneficial across Mediterranean Europe. This has eased long-term dryness across Spain, southern France, northern Italy, and the Balkans. In northern Europe, dryness began in May 1992 and intensified from June into early July across Denmark, northern Germany, northern Poland, and Nordic countries. Precipitation during May 12 through July 4, 1992, was less than 25 percent of normal across much of Scandinavia, Denmark, and Northern Germany. Denmark received 10 to 25 millimeters of precipitation during the week of June 28 through July 4, its first rainfall since early May.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

CANADA: AREA PLANTED TO FIELD CROPS ESTIMATED BY STATISTICS CANADA

According to Statistics Canada's 1992/93 farmer survey, wheat planted area is estimated at 14.1 million hectares, down marginally from last year. Spring wheat (except durum) sowings increased 3 percent, to 12.3 million hectares. Oat sowings for 1992/93 are expected to increase over 30 percent from last season, while barley and corn seedings are estimated lower. Rapeseed planted area is virtually unchanged from last year, while soybean area increased nearly 8 percent. Summerfallow is expected to fall 6 percent from last year's level. Statistics Canada also announced that the 1987 to 1990 revisions for seeded area, yield, production, and stocks of major crops will be released on August 28.

Year	Wheat	Barley	Corn	Oats	Rapeseed	Soybeans
	Million hectares					
1990/91 <u>1/</u>	14.4	4.7	1.0	1.2	2.6	0.5
1991/92 <u>1/</u>	14.2	4.2	1.1	0.8	3.1	0.6
1992/93 <u>2/</u>	14.1	4.1	1.1	1.6	3.1	0.6

1/ Harvested area - USDA estimate.

2/ Planted area - Statistics Canada estimate.

CANADA: WHEAT SITUATION

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Ottawa reports that the 1992/93 winter wheat crop is in excellent condition. Ontario produces nearly 80 percent of Canada's winter wheat with the harvest beginning in mid-July. The Ontario Wheat Growers Association estimates the crop at 1.1 million tons, up from 0.6 million produced last year.

In the Prairie Provinces, the spring wheat crop is growing under varied conditions. Generally, most of the crop appears to be about 1 week behind normal development. In parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, earlier dry weather hindered plant development. Recent rainfall improved soil conditions. However, more rain is needed to increase subsoil moisture levels. In Manitoba, the crop had sufficient moisture early in the season, but a drying trend over the past few weeks in the south has resulted in unfavorably dry conditions. Cool weather, including several nights of frost, also has slowed crop development.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: POULTRY MEAT OUTPUT FORECAST TO RECOVER IN 1992

Poultry meat production in the Dominican Republic is expected to total 112,000 tons in 1992, up 10 percent from the 1991 level, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Santo Domingo. Output in 1991 was 10 percent below the 1990 level due to inflation in the general economy as well as shortages of feed and other inputs. The current optimistic outlook for the Dominican Republic's poultry sector can be attributed to the abolishment of price controls on frozen poultry products in 1991, the lifting of price controls on fresh products in 1992, and improved economic conditions.

FRANCE: APPLE PRODUCTION FORECAST TO INCREASE IN 1992

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris, France's apple production during the 1992/93 season is expected to return to a more normal level following last year's frost-damaged crop. As of June 1, the 1992/93 crop was forecast at 2.0 million tons. However, recent hail and rainstorms have dampened production prospects. Currently, production for 1992/93 is estimated at 1.8 to 1.9 million tons, potentially a significant increase over the revised 1991/92 crop of 1.4 million tons.

FRANCE: DRIED PRUNE PRODUCTION FORECAST TO INCREASE IN 1992/93

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris is forecasting France's 1992/93 dried prune production at 40,500 tons. This represents a 46-percent increase over the revised 1991/92 pack estimate of 27,800 tons and, if realized, would constitute the largest pack since the 1988/89 season. The higher production level forecast for 1992/93 reflects favorable weather and satisfactory pollination of the fresh plum and prune crops this past spring.

ISRAEL: CITRUS PRODUCTION FORECAST LOWERED BECAUSE OF INCLEMENT WEATHER

The U.S. agricultural counselor responsible for reporting on Israel has lowered the 1991/92 forecast for citrus from 1.0 million tons to 930,000, down 9 percent from the preliminary estimate published in December 1991 (WAP 12-91) and 16 percent below 1990/91. The downward revision reflects the worst winter Israel has experienced during the last 100 years. Gale force winds, hail, and freezing temperatures severely damaged most of the citrus crops. Floods dumped tons of silt on groves, covering tree trunks to above the graft line. In many areas, heavy rains stripped the entire layer of topsoil from some groves.

The orange production forecast has been lowered from 550,000 tons to 469,000, down 17 percent from a year ago. The grapefruit estimate, unchanged at 319,000 tons, is 17 percent below the 1990/91 level. Tangerine output has been reduced to 88,000 tons, slightly below last year's crop of 92,000 tons. Lemon production has been lowered to 31,000 tons, a 14-percent reduction from 1990/91.

MALAYSIA: COCOA CROP FORECAST REVISED DOWNWARD

Malaysia's 1991/92 cocoa bean crop has been revised downward by 20,000 tons, to 225,000, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Kuala Lumpur. The negative effect of dry weather in Sabah during the September/October period of 1991 and the first quarter of 1992, coupled with the cumulative effect of reduced fertilizer and pesticide use over the past several years, precipitated the reduction from the preliminary forecast.

NORTHERN EUROPE: OAT PRODUCTION REDUCED BY DROUGHT

Oat production in Sweden, Finland, Norway, Germany, and Poland, as an aggregate, is estimated at 5.4 million tons, down 1.5 million from 1991/92. The decline is due to dryness and warmer-than-normal temperatures since mid-May throughout northern Europe.

Oats are planted in the spring and harvested beginning the end of July. In the Scandinavian countries, this has been the driest spring and early summer in decades and has affected most of the growing areas. In Germany, the drought is limited to the northern and eastern parts of the country. In Poland, dryness has affected crop development in the western two-thirds of the country. The drought also is affecting barley, wheat, and rye production in these areas.

Estimates for oat production and the expected change from last year are as follows, in millions of tons:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Change from Last Year</u>
Sweden	1.0	- 0.4
Finland	0.9	- 0.3
Norway	0.3	- 0.2
Germany	1.5	- 0.4
Poland	1.7	- 0.2
Total	5.4	- 1.5

PHILIPPINES: SUGAR CROP ESTIMATE REVISED UPWARD

The 1991/92 Philippine sugar production estimate has been revised upward 150,000 tons, to 2.0 million (raw value), according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Manila. The revision is based on reports from the Sugar Regulatory Administration that output reached 2.0 million tons as of June 14. The increase is attributable to two factors: first, higher per hectare yields of sugarcane, mostly in the Negros area, resulting in greater total raw material production; secondly, as the harvest season progressed, the sugar recovery rate reportedly increased as the result of extremely dry conditions since November 1991. Six mills are still crushing sugarcane and are expected to continue operations into August, much later than normal. Additional output from those mills is not expected to exceed 10,000 tons (raw value). Ending stocks are expected to rise sharply, from 314,000 tons to 464,000. The 1992/93 forecast remains unchanged at 1.9 million tons.

POLAND: SHORT 1991 POTATO CROP BRINGS HIGH PRICES

Potato production in 1991 is estimated at 29.0 million tons, down 20 percent from the 1990 level, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Warsaw. The reduced output was due to a 6-percent contraction in area (low prices following the 1990 harvest discouraged seedings) and a 15-percent decline in yields stemming from unfavorable growing conditions and declining input use. With attractive prices following last year's short crop, potato area is expected to expand in 1992. A recovery in area, coupled with normal yields, could produce a 1992 crop of approximately 35.0 million tons. Normally, about one-half of the potatoes produced in Poland are used for swine feed.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION OUTLOOK FOR 1992/93

World cotton production for 1992/93 is forecast at 92.8 million 480-pound bales, down 2.3 million or 2 percent from last season's record crop. Total foreign production is expected to drop to 76.8 million bales, down 0.7 million or 1 percent from 1991/92's record output. Important factors that have influenced world cotton plantings include a drop in international cotton prices, domestic and world economic conditions, government policies, and weather. Of these factors, the drop in world cotton prices is providing the biggest downward stimulus influencing this season's output. However, production policies in key countries are offsetting the price influence. The Governments of China, Pakistan, and India continue to signal farmers to increase or hold cotton output constant by maintaining domestic prices.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates U.S. production for 1992/93 at 16.0 million bales, down 1.6 million or 9 percent from last year. In many states cotton development is advanced compared to last year. However, extensive areas of New Mexico and Texas remain in poor or very poor condition due to cool temperatures as well as rain and hail damage during or shortly after planting. These areas have not recovered and some fields have been abandoned.

In 1991/92, China produced 26.1 million bales of cotton, the largest crop since 1984/85 when production reached a record 28.7 million bales. Improved input supplies and use, national and provincial subsidies, and excellent harvest weather combined to produce the near-record production. The high government procurement price, provincial subsidies for cotton, and low market prices for competing grain crops encouraged farmers to expand area by 17 percent in 1991. This was done by shifting land out of other crops, putting unused land into production, and increasing inter-planted area.

China's cotton policy for 1992/93 calls for the continuation of high prices and generous input subsidies at the national level with some scaling back of provincial subsidies. China's 1992/93 production is projected at 25.5 million bales, down 0.6 million or 2 percent from 1991/92. Cotton area is forecast to increase slightly to 6.65 million hectares, but production is expected to decline due to an anticipated drop in yield as input subsidies decrease. Currently, dry conditions prevail over most of the the North China Plain, but the effects should be minimal because more than one-half of the cotton area is irrigated. Extra long staple (ELS) cotton production is expected to decline in 1992/93 for a second year due to unfavorable economic returns and weak domestic and international demand.

Cotton production for 1992/93 in the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union (FSU-12) is forecast at 10.8 million bales, down 0.3 million or 2 percent from last year. Area is projected at 2.9 million hectares. This is the fifth year in a row that area has dropped. In Uzbekistan, where 60 percent of the cotton is produced, area has declined more than in any other State, to 1.7 million hectares. The crop is in good condition, despite higher-than-normal temperatures in the Central Asian region. Local officials have announced plans to replace some cotton with grain, vegetables, and forage crops. This type of policy is being carried out in the rest of the FSU-12.

Mexican cotton production for 1992/93 is projected at 250,000 bales, well below the 831,000 bale output of 1991/92. Harvested area is expected to drop from 250,000 hectares last year to 60,000 hectares in 1992/93. This year's low world price, together with high domestic production costs, has given farmers little incentive to maintain plantings. Producers have limited access to production credit because bankers are aware of the farmers' cost-price squeeze. Overall defaults on production credit by cotton producers have been higher than in many other agricultural sectors. This situation has developed over the past couple of years as bad weather at harvest has reduced the quality and price for cotton.

In Central America, production is projected to decline because the two largest producers, Guatemala and Nicaragua, are experiencing adverse economic conditions. Guatemalan production for 1992/93 is expected to decline sharply from last year's 0.2 million bale crop, to approximately 80,000 bales. High production costs, pest control problems, low international cotton prices, and competition from other crops, such as sugarcane and soybeans, have caused farmers to reduce area. Production in Nicaragua is expected to fall to 30,000 bales in 1992/93 compared to 110,000 bales in 1991/92. Low international prices are one factor contributing to the expected lower area and production. More importantly, growers are in severe financial distress with delinquent bank loans, high production costs, and farm input delays. In addition, the recent eruption of Cerro Negro damaged about 1,000 hectares of cotton area.

Production in South America is expected to expand by 1 percent in 1992/93. However, this forecast is uncertain as planting will not begin until the last quarter of this year. The reason for the reduced prospects is the record 1991/92 world cotton crop, large world stocks, and lower world cotton prices. In Brazil, the largest South American producer, production is forecast at 3.4 million bales, down 1 percent from last year. Production is expected to decline based on reduced area in the Center South, mostly in the state of Parana, with area shifting to soybeans. The lower area assumes a reduction in domestic cotton prices during 1992 resulting from the unexpectedly large 1991/92 harvest. Cotton area in the Northeast, currently being planted, also is expected to decline as boll weevil problems and lack of rural credit continue to affect 1992/93 crop prospects. Argentina is considered to be a marginal area for cotton production since it is one of the most southern cotton producing regions. Chaco, Formosa, eastern Santiago del Estero, and northern Santa Fe are the main cotton producing areas. Production is forecast at 1.1 million bales, up 4 percent from the 1991/92 flood-reduced crop. Area is expected to decrease 14 percent due to a shortage of credit and poor returns from last year's crop. However, a near-average yield is expected, offsetting the smaller area. In Paraguay, 1992/93 production is forecast at 0.9 million bales, up 0.2 million or 29 percent from last year's poor crop. The current outlook for area is for no recovery from the level of last year as world prices are expected to remain low. In addition, the Government is not likely to step in with sufficient assistance to encourage expansion of planted area. Assuming average weather, yield should return to a more normal level and total output should increase above last year.

In South Asia and Oceania, cotton production is expected to be mixed for 1992/93. Pakistani production is estimated at a record 10.2 million bales, up 0.2 million or 2 percent from last year's harvest. Planting should be virtually complete in the cotton regions of the Sindh and the Punjab. Area in the Punjab has expanded and regional yields are expected to improve as continued growth in crop area is devoted to new, high-yielding varieties. This region accounted for 82 percent of the area and nearly 90 percent of Pakistan's production in 1991/92. Continued high returns and adequate inputs should push output to a record level. Production in India is estimated at 9.6 million bales, up 0.4 million or 4 percent from last year's drought-affected crop. Area is forecast to decline 2 percent owing to strong price competition from oilseed and grain crops. Cotton yields are forecast to rebound in the key growing states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat. These states were severely affected by drought last year resulting from the early withdrawal of the monsoon. Planting is virtually complete in northern irrigated regions and ongoing in the central and southern states. Australian production is forecast at 1.9 million bales, down 0.1 million or 6 percent from last year's harvest. Area is expected to decline by 4 percent. This drop reflects the growers' decision to replace the more unpredictable dryland cotton area with more lucrative field crops. This is a result of lower cotton prices during 1991/92 and an improved price outlook for competing commodities. Irrigated cotton is expected to remain profitable this year despite lower world cotton prices. Planting will commence in the final quarter of 1992.

In Turkey, cotton production for 1992/93 is estimated at 2.8 million bales, up 0.2 million or 8 percent from last year. Farmers, pleased with the 1991 support prices for seed cotton and the continued high domestic market prices for lint cotton, had intended to hold 1992 area at last year's level. However, wet soil conditions last fall, together with cold weather, hampered grain planting in the coastal areas. This resulted in more land available for spring sowing and planting expanded by 8 percent this year. The expansion is at the expense of corn and other grains. The major increase in area is reported to be in the Cukurova region and Southeast area of the country.

Cotton production in Egypt for 1992/93 is estimated at 1.3 million bales, down 4 percent from last year. Egyptian cotton production can be characterized by a lack of adequate production incentives, particularly the low procurement price offered by the Government in comparison with the more lucrative returns earned from non-governmental supported crops. Prices to producers have been raised in each of the past four years. However, returns from other crops continue to be more attractive.

Cotton production in Greece, the largest EC producer, is projected at 1.2 million bales, up 0.2 million or 24 percent from 1991/92. Area has expanded at the expense of corn. In addition, cotton gives a much higher income to the farmer compared to corn and requires less irrigation water, a resource which is becoming scarce.

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TABLE 9

WORLD COTTON AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

1992/93 Forecast

Year	Harvested Area (1,000 Ha)	Yield (Kg/Ha)	Production (1,000 480-Bales)
1982/83	31,393	463	66,709
1983/84	30,812	465	65,850
1984/85	33,564	575	88,653
1985/86	31,420	557	80,331
1986/87	29,299	524	70,485
1987/88	30,797	573	81,058
1988/89	30,224	517	71,732
1989/90	31,482	552	79,796
1990/91	33,042	573	86,965
1991/92	34,789	596	95,163
5-Year Avg.	32,067	563	82,943
1992/93f			92,835

JULY 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

POLISH DAIRY SITUATION

The dairy sector in Poland is in a state of flux while the entire economy is being restructured. The most significant production development during 1991 was a 6-percent decline in milk production because farmers reduced their milking herds. Output of the three major dairy products was down more than 20 percent due both to the decline in milk production and reduced purchases by Polish dairies. This article presents a review of developments within the dairy sector during 1991 as well as a discussion of several factors that will affect production in 1992.

MILK PRODUCTION: In 1991, Poland's milk production was 14.9 million tons, 6 percent below the 1990 level due to lower cow numbers and declining milk yields. Most of the production difficulties stem from poor economic conditions which are creating serious problems for the dairy sector. Per cow milk yields for 1991 were down 2 percent as unfavorable producer returns caused reduced feeding of concentrates and the liquidation of some of the best dairy herds in the country. Dairy cow numbers and total cattle numbers continued their steep descent in 1991 as milk prices were unprofitable for much of the year. Poland's cattle are mostly dual-purpose, but milk production is given the greater emphasis. Dairies purchased 7.9 million tons of milk, 21 percent less than in 1990. The reduced deliveries resulted in shortages of processing milk in several regions, lifting late-year prices to producers over 60 percent, to an average 1023 zlotys per liter (US \$3.93 per cwt.). Prices rose to the 1400 to 1500 zlotys per liter range during the winter of 1991/92.

The decrease in milk output resulted in lower total milk utilization. Most of the reduction occurred in hog feeding where cheap milk has tended to replace costly commercial concentrates. Use of milk and other dairy products has been declining since 1990 due to lower milk production, the elimination of consumption subsidies, and increased availability of meat and other substitutes. Last year, per capita consumption of milk and milk products (excluding butter) was estimated by Polish officials at 239 kilograms compared to a 271 kilogram average for 1985-89. Poland imported a small quantity of liquid milk last year, largely UHT (ultra high temperature processed) from the EC-12. Several Polish dairies recently began producing UHT milk to compete with French and Danish brands.

Improved profitability is expected to halt the slide in dairy cow numbers and productivity by late 1992. However, for the next few years, the industry will continue to be handicapped by structural problems. Only 7,000 private farmers have more than 10 cows; large herds are found solely on State Farms. Together, these two groups account for only 25 percent of milk deliveries. Another 50 percent is provided by 300,000 farmers with 4 to 10 cows. One million farmers with herds of 1 to 3 cows deliver the remaining 25 percent. The small size of most Polish herds greatly constrains investment in improved genetics, better rations, and modern milk-handling equipment. Consequently, yields and milk quality suffer. Poor milking hygiene, a lack of on-farm chilling equipment, and the leisurely movement of milk from farm to dairy means most raw milk deliveries have very high bacteria counts. However, several new, private dairies have begun to pay farmers premium prices for higher-quality milk.

MILK PROCESSING: Poland's 740 dairy plants had another poor year in 1991 as falling milk supplies reduced output while sharply higher procurement prices, costly credit, and import competition squeezed profit margins. Four dairies were liquidated and 40 more are facing severe financial problems and probably will fail. The industry processed 7.9 million tons of raw milk, 21 percent less than in 1990. About 18 percent of the milk processed went for fluid use.

Poland currently has three major groups of dairy plants: large city plants, producing mainly fluid milk; local plants producing butter, cheeses, and casein; and, special dairy plants that produce milk and specialty cheeses. Most private and state-owned plants have capacities of 3 to 30 tons per day, while cooperative dairies can process 100 to 1,000 tons per day. Currently, only 5 percent of Poland's plants can be considered modern and only 10 plants meet European production standards.

The Ministry of Agriculture is attempting to revitalize the milk processing industry by improving the milk delivery system and modernizing plants. Since October 1990, the Ministry has started 93 separate improvement projects in various dairy plants. As of mid-1992, about one-third of the projects had been completed. One positive development stemming from the improvement program is that a greater variety of milk and dairy products have begun to appear in markets throughout the country.

CHEESE: The manufacture of hard cheese declined 16 percent in 1991, to 106,000 tons, mainly due to shortages of raw milk during the last half of the year. Another reason for lower cheese output was the high cost of credit in 1991 (40 to 70 percent per annum) which forced dairies to try to restructure their production towards products which allowed a faster turnover of capital, e.g., higher-quality fluid milk and flavored cottage cheese. Hard cheese accounted for only 37 percent of total cheese output in 1991 versus 40 percent in 1990; cottage cheese, soft cheese, and ewe-milk cheese made up the balance.

Cheese consumption declined 3 percent last year, to 116,000 tons. Retail price increases for hard cheese have been about the same as for meat. Since high interest rates make it uneconomic for dairies to maintain stocks of hard cheese, prices have increased while availability has declined. Due to falling production and very attractive local prices, Poland exported only 1,700 tons of hard cheese in 1991 compared to 7,300 tons in 1990.

In 1992, production of hard cheese is expected to recover if the supply of processing milk increases as projected. Poland produces about 40 different cheeses, but the low quality of most deliveries of raw milk yields inferior hard cheese and limits the types of cheeses that can be produced. The high cost of modern processing lines likely will constrain the introduction of new varieties of cheese.

BUTTER: Industrial and on-farm production of butter fell 27 percent in 1991, to 220,000 tons, due to lower milk procurements and reduced profits. Many dairies switched from butter to more remunerative products. Currently, only about 45 percent of all plants produce butter. Wide seasonal fluctuations in milk supplies create large surpluses of butter in the spring and summer and deficits in the fall and winter. High, unstable interest rates and the extreme perishability of low-fat butter--which constitutes nearly one-half of Polish production--discourages producers from maintaining high butter stocks.

Consumption of butter has been declining since the onset of the economic reforms due to rising prices (up 75 percent in the last year) and the increased availability of other fats and oils. Per capita consumption fell from 8.4 kilograms in 1990 to 6.6 kilograms in 1991.

Since most of the available supplies of processing milk will be diverted to cheese production, output of butter in 1992 is expected to remain at the 220,000 ton level. Lower milk deliveries resulting from reduced herd inventories will tend to limit any increase in supplies of milk for processing into butter.

NONFAT DRY MILK (NDM): Output of NDM is estimated to have fallen 20 percent in 1991, to 140,000 tons, due to lower supplies of processing milk and a 60-percent increase in full-fat dry milk (FDM) production. NDM is produced in 11 percent of Poland's dairy plants and about 40 percent of the NDM produced is exported. The remainder is used in the manufacture of feed concentrates, milk replacers, and instant milk for human consumption. NDM exports declined last year when Poland began to export FDM, mainly to South America and the newly independent states of the former USSR.

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TABLE 10

POLAND: PRODUCTION OF MILK AND MAJOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

Year	Dairy Cows 1,000 head	— — — Milk — — — Yield Tons	Prod. 1,000 tons	Butter Prod. 1,000 tons	Cheese Prod. 1,000 tons	NDM Prod. 1,000 tons
1980	5,956	2.76	16,448	294	94	94
1981	5,666	2.71	15,341	260	89	86
1982	5,706	2.68	15,293	265	95	105
1983	5,686	2.83	16,097	300	107	146
1984	5,687	2.95	16,795	322	115	166
1985	5,528	3.00	16,585	308	118	158
1986	5,207	3.02	15,747	289	114	161
1987	4,937	3.13	15,467	290	123	156
1988	4,806	3.21	15,450	293	133	159
1989	4,994	3.28	16,371	325	130	174
1990	4,900	3.22	15,801	300	126	175
1991	4,707	3.17	14,906	220	106	140
1992 1/	4,363	3.28	14,300	220	115	150

1/ Forecast.

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP AND WHEAT SECTOR COMPETITION

In Australia, livestock and field crops compete for a limited amount of arable land. Wheat area, in particular, is directly competitive, in many areas, with sheep raising. Of Australia's two main livestock types, sheep and beef cattle, sheep are the major variable. Sheep can be raised to maximize either lamb meat or wool production, have a relatively short expansion phase, and are raised in the major grain producing areas. In contrast, beef cattle require a larger investment and several years to produce a marketable animal. Beef cattle are not expected to be a competitive factor in crop growing areas because of high investment costs and poor sales prospects in Australia's main export markets, Japan and the United States.

Australian sheep numbers fell from 171.8 million head in 1970 to 127.4 million in 1977 due to drought in 1972 and 1977 and weak wool prices from 1969 through 1971. Wool prices recovered in 1972 such that prices during the 1972/73 marketing year were nearly 150 percent higher than in 1971/72. While sheep numbers were declining, wheat area increased from a 1970/71 low of 6.5 million hectares to a 1978/79 high of 10.2 million hectares. A minimal recovery in both sheep numbers and wheat area occurred between 1978 and 1983 because of favorable prices for both wool and wheat. Between 1983 and 1990, substantially higher prices for wool caused a steady increase in sheep numbers--from 135.1 million head to 177.8 million. Concurrently, weak prices for wheat coupled with dry weather in 1987 sent grain area spiraling from a 1983/84 level of 12.9 million hectares to 8.9 million in 1988/89. In 1991/92, wheat area dropped to a 5-year low of 7.2 million hectares due to unfavorable wheat prices at planting and widespread drought.

Wool prices began to decline in mid-1990 due to escalating production--from 728,000 tons in 1983/84 to 1.1 million in 1989/90--and declining demand in Australia's large overseas markets, particularly China and the former Soviet Union. In addition, high wool stocks--equivalent to almost one year's production--convinced buyers that wholesale prices would fall below support levels. In February 1991, wholesale wool prices did drop below the former support price when the price-floor guarantee on wool was terminated and the wool tax on the farm selling price was increased in order to finance the surplus wool in storage. The decline in overseas demand for wool precipitated heavy herd culling, causing sheep numbers to plummet to 157.2 million head at the beginning of 1992. Many of the culled animals were old rams and wethers, retained for wool production but with little value as meat. The rapid drop in sheep numbers contributed to an upturn in wheat area, from 7.2 million hectares in 1991/92 to a projected 10.2 million in 1992/93. There has been some recovery in wool prices in 1992, but wool stocks owned by the Australian Government remain large despite reduced wool production. For the next few years, it is likely that Australia's sheep herd will remain below 155.0 million head.

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TABLE 11

AUSTRALIA: SHEEP NUMBERS AND WHEAT PRODUCTION

Sheep - Inventories 1,000 Head <u>1/</u>		Wheat - Area Harvested 1,000 Hectares	
1970	171,800	1970/71	6,479
1971	156,100	1971/72	7,138
1972	134,100	1972/73	7,604
1973	139,500	1973/74	8,948
1974	145,900	1974/75	8,308
1975	144,100	1975/76	8,555
1976	131,300	1976/77	8,956
1977	127,400	1977/78	9,955
1978	130,400	1978/79	10,249
1979	132,700	1979/80	11,153
1980	131,400	1980/81	11,283
1981	135,000	1981/82	11,885
1982	130,500	1982/83	11,520
1983	135,100	1983/84	12,931
1984	145,700	1984/85	12,078
1985	150,400	1985/86	11,736
1986	155,561	1986/87	11,135
1987	158,800	1987/88	9,063
1988	162,500	1988/89	8,903
1989	171,292	1989/90	9,004
1990	177,841	1990/91	9,236
1991	173,396	1991/92	7,155
1992 <u>2/</u>	157,222	1992/93 <u>3/</u>	10,200

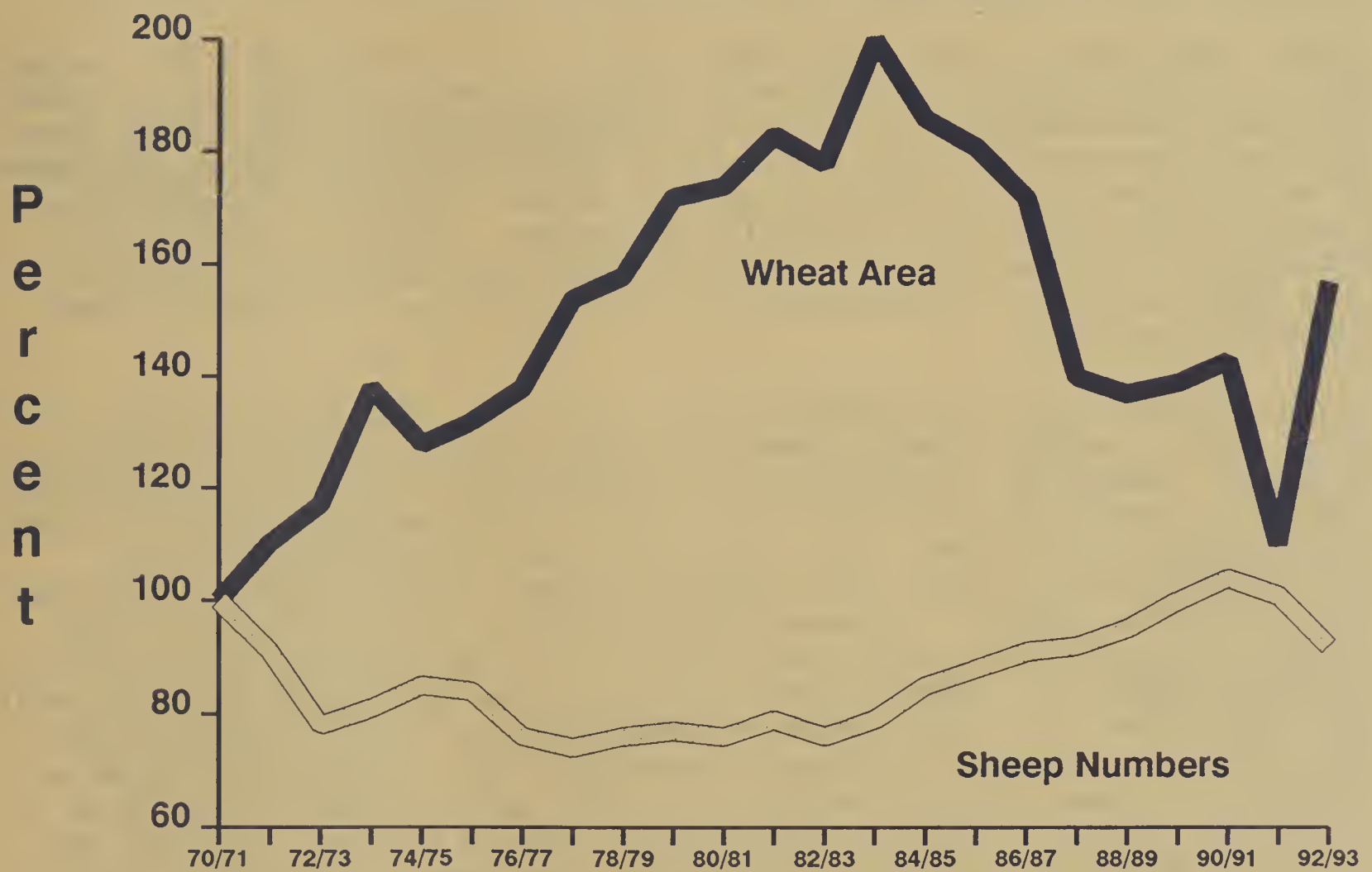
1/ Census as of March 31 of the year indicated. For example, calendar year 1970 shows the March 1970 census numbers.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Projected.

CHART 1

Changes in Australian Wheat Area and Sheep Numbers



July 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates China's 1992/93 rice crop at 129.5 million tons (milled), slightly higher than last year, but lower than the 1990/91 record crop of 132.5 million tons. This assessment is supported by preliminary reports on the early rice crop (usually 25 percent of annual production) and further reform in China's rice procurement policies. The following article is derived from a report on the current rice situation prepared by the U.S. agricultural trade officer in Guangzhou.

Early Crop Estimates

Provincial officials in Jiangxi and Hunan, two top rice-growing provinces, expect early crop output (harvested mid to late July) to be near record levels. Officials in the important rice-producing province of Guangdong report a more concerted effort by farmers near cities to plant less rice and more cash crops; reportedly, the 1992 early crop could be as much as 10 percent (700,000 tons) below that of 1991.

Production and Price Policies

China's rice farmers faced conflicting signals in the spring of 1992. On one hand, a critical lack of storage space from past bumper harvests put downward pressure on free market rice prices and discouraged production. On the other hand, the Government encouraged production in May 1992 by boosting procurement prices for quota rice by nearly 20 percent in most provinces. In Guangdong Province, quota prices were eliminated altogether. While free market rice prices have fallen as much as 50 to 60 percent from their record levels in early 1989, they remain attractive at two to three times the level of State procurement prices.

Perhaps the most important limiting factor for total rice output for 1992 and beyond is the rapidly expanding demand for high-quality rice among Chinese consumers. According to scientists at the Guangdong Rice Research Institute, production from these varieties is typically 20 to 30 percent below the widely used high-yielding hybrids. Until now, very limited quantities of these lower-yielding strains have been produced because the Government's policy has been to maximize output. In recent years, however, diets have diversified greatly and per capita consumption of rice has fallen, especially in cities. Increasing numbers of urban residents have forsaken the State grain shops with their subsidized, low-quality rice in favor of better rice available on the free market. In Guangzhou markets, for example, imported Thai rice sells at prices 4 to 5 times higher than the State store price. Much smaller amounts of packaged Australian and U.S. rice sell in upscale outlets. National and provincial agricultural officials have become convinced this phenomenon is a permanent trend and have begun devoting more resources to expanding output of high-quality rice seed. Officials warn it will take a number of years to fully meet farmers' demand for these new seeds.

Despite the distinct possibility of lower production as high-quality (low-yielding) rice area increases, proportionate declines are not expected in total area planted. While farmers close to cities can shift easily from rice to cash crops and be assured of a market, the vast majority of China's rice is produced far from urban areas or adequate transportation. Poor infrastructure and a lack of a guaranteed market for their product, more than the absence of capital or interest in cash crops, will protect China from a large-scale shift away from rice production for the foreseeable future.

China's rice procurement system is expected to continue to liberalize over the next few years. Beginning in June 1992, Guangdong Province was permitted to eliminate all quotas. The long-standing grain rationing system was abolished -- a fundamental change -- as one province had been advocating to Beijing for several years. The Guangdong Grain Bureau now purchases the rice it needs at negotiated prices and is no longer obligated to purchase a farmer's entire crop. Farmers no longer have to sell a certain amount of their rice crop to the State; their only obligation is to pay a tax on their land which can be remitted in cash or in rice at an average rate of 5 percent of production. Unless serious problems arise in Guangdong as a result of the new policy (e.g., plummeting grain production), it is possible that China's quota and rationing system for rice will be eliminated by 1995.

While Beijing maintained the 2-tier pricing system for the rest of the country, it made some basic changes. For the first time, ration prices were tied to procurement prices. Since the 1950's, procurement prices for rough rice have been below prices charged urban consumers for milled rice, resulting in an increasing drain on the treasury. Beginning with the procurement of the 1992 early crop, provincial grain bureaus can earn a profit by selling milled rice at slightly less than 4 U.S. cents more per kilo than their procurement cost.

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Personnel from the USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service traveled through Krasnodar Kray of the Russian Republic from May 27 through June 7, 1992. (Kray is the Russian word for territory.) This is a rich agricultural region located on the east coast of the Black Sea and bordered by the Caucasus Mountains to the south. The region is frequently referred to as the Kuban, after the Kuban River which passes through the city of Krasnodar (in the center of the kray) as it runs its course from the mountains to the Black Sea.

Krasnodar Kray is well-suited for agriculture: generally flat and non-forested, with rich (black soils) chernozems. The region receives an average of 300 to 400 millimeters of precipitation during the growing season, sufficient to support the production of grains, sunflowers, forages, and sugarbeets. The frost-free period in Krasnodar Kray lasts about 180 days, compared to 120 days in Moscow and over 200 days in the cotton-producing republics of central Asia.

About one-half of the 4 million arable hectares in Krasnodar Kray are sown to grains. More than 1 million hectares are devoted to the production of forages, including silage corn, alfalfa, and grass/legume mixtures. The remainder of the land is divided between "technical crops" (mostly sunflowers and sugarbeets), potatoes, and vegetables.

Total grain area in Krasnodar Kray has remained quite stable over the last 7 years, ranging from 2.1 to 2.2 million hectares. (Although 1987 is the most recent year for which a detailed breakdown of area by grain type is available, FAS personnel recently met with agricultural officials in Krasnodar and were able to obtain 1992 planted-area figures for various grain, oilseed, and technical crops.) Winter grains occupied almost 70 percent of total grain area. By contrast, winter grains in neighboring Rostov oblast contribute only about 20 percent to total grain area. Winter wheat is the predominant grain grown in the territory. Over 1 million hectares were sown to winter wheat last fall. Winter barley area constitutes a growing portion of total grains, and has increased from 230,000 hectares 5 years ago to 343,000 in 1992/93.

Over the past 10 years, corn-for-grain area in Krasnodar Kray has fluctuated between 130,000 to 230,000 hectares. Corn area for grain this year stands at 173,000 hectares, approximately 20 percent of the Russian total. An additional 150,000 hectares of corn was planted for silage and green chop. Although the 1992 area sown to rice declined slightly to 130,000 hectares, the region will still produce one-half of all the rice grown in Russia. Additional minor grains include durum wheat (11,000 hectares) and oats (20,000 hectares).

Sunflower area declined slightly this year, to 287,000 hectares, 10 percent below the 1986-1990 average. Despite this reduction, sunflowerseed still comprises the bulk of oilseeds produced. A doubling of soybean area, from 30,000 hectares in 1991 to 60,000 this year, served to balance the reduction in sunflower area; total oilseed area has been maintained at a relatively steady level throughout recent years and rarely fluctuates more than 5 percent from year to year.

The breakup of the Soviet Union has allowed farm managers to exercise greater independence in decision making. More specifically, they now have much more flexibility regarding crop selection. State farms are now determining their own crop mix, rather than simply following the dictates of oblast management. According to Krasnodar Kray agricultural officials, crop selection will now depend on two major factors: expected crop prices at harvest and the development of the livestock sector (i.e., the demand for feed). Producers expect to recover ever-increasing input costs when they sell their crops at harvest. For example, corn-for-grain producers are confident that higher corn prices in the fall will offset the skyrocketing cost of fuel required for post-harvest drying. As a result, according to officials, high fuel prices are not expected to drive corn area down in the near future. In another example of the influence of price on cropping decisions, sugarbeet area rose by 10,000 hectares, as producers responded to well-publicized sugar shortages in Russia.

Despite reports of increasingly reduced supplies of fertilizers and fuel throughout the former Soviet Union, Krasnodar Kray officials stated that they were experiencing no fertilizer shortages, and that fuel was no more scarce than as in previous years; farmers have learned to cope with chronic fuel shortages and constantly increasing prices. The high price of imported pesticides has proved to be of greater concern. The use of chemical pesticides is a key component of Intensive Technology methods, and virtually all grain produced in Krasnodar Kray is grown under Intensive Technology. Nevertheless, officials seemed optimistic regarding this year's crop, citing that there are enough agrochemicals currently in storage to support Intensive Technology methods on 1 million hectares.

The number of private farmers has increased significantly in the past year. While there are currently 15,000 registered private farms in Krasnodar Kray, very few are greater than 100 hectares and most are only 2 to 3 hectares in size. For this reason, the private farming sector will continue, for the short term at least, to make only a minor contribution to total agricultural production in the territory. However, officials claim that private farmers actually enjoy some advantages over state and collective farms: easier credit terms and lower prices for fertilizer and equipment.

One of the stated goals of the administration of Krasnodar Kray is to increase the territory's economic visibility, particularly to western investors. Officials cite the region's considerable agricultural resources and the Black Sea port at Novorossiysk, which imports more grain (6.1 million tons in 1988) than any other port in the former Soviet Union. So that the Russian Government does not need to depend on the Ukrainian port at Odessa to handle excess imports, a second port at Yeysk, on the Sea of Azov, is being developed in order to supplement the import capacity at Novorossiysk.

The outlook for the 1992/93 crop year in Krasnodar Kray is favorable at this time. Winterkill was lower than average (for the fourth year in a row), and despite localized flooding due to heavy spring rains, winter grain yield is expected to exceed the disappointing results achieved last year. One of the chief reasons cited for the poor 1991/92 harvest was insect and disease damage, and officials claim adequate agrochemical supplies for the 1992 season. Emergence of spring and summer crops was observed by FAS personnel to be generally good, despite some problems due to flooding. According to the chief grain specialist of Krasnodar Kray, preparedness will be the key to a successful 1992/93 harvest.

TABLE 12

CROP PRODUCTION IN KRASNODAR KRAY, 1976-1990

	Area (1,000 Hectares)							
	----- Average ----- 1976-80 1981-85 1986-90			1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total Grains	2,374	2,328	2,143	2,119	2,161	2,223	2,140	2,098
Sunflowerseed	335	316	319	291	315	327	341	330
Sugarbeets	213	204	202	199	199	199	203	207
Potatoes	60	61	65	62	62	65	68	69
Vegetables	82	85	91	89	91	99	93	86

	Yield (Tons per hectare):								
	----- Average ----- 1976-80 1981-85 1986-90			1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Total Grains	3.26	3.19	4.05	4.02	3.75	3.62	3.96	4.89	
Sunflowerseed	1.94	2.01	1.99	2.23	2.01	1.56	1.82	2.31	
Sugarbeets	28.40	27.00	30.60	22.60	28.90	30.70	38.00	33.10	
Potatoes	8.00	8.50	8.60	8.10	7.70	8.30	10.60	8.00	
Vegetables	11.20	11.10	11.30	10.40	12.90	9.90	11.30	11.90	

	Production (1,000 Tons)								
	----- Average -----								
	1976-80	1981-85	1986-90	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Total Grains	7,739	7,426	8,680	8,519	8,104	8,047	8,473	10,257	
Sunflowerseed	649	635	635	650	633	510	620	762	
Sugarbeets	6,043	5,499	6,185	4,507	5,765	6,095	7,721	6,839	
Potatoes	478	520	556	501	475	536	717	552	
Vegetables	917	940	1,030	923	1,175	981	1,046	1,026	

TABLE 13

HARVESTED AREA OF SELECTED CROPS IN KRASNODAR KRAY

	1987	1991 (Hectares)	1992
Winter Wheat	1,219,000	N/A	1,150,000
Winter Barley	255,000	333,000	343,000
Rice	158,700	N/A	129,800
Corn for Grain	231,000	N/A	173,000
Soybeans	24,000	30,000	60,000
Castor Beans	35,000	N/A	15,000
Sugarbeets	199,700	281,000	292,000
Sunflowers	308,400	N/A	287,000
Tobacco	6,200	6,600	6,600

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